



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JAVA.

*Cholera in Batavia.*BATAVIA, JAVA, *June 19, 1902.*

SIR: I regret to report the appearance of cholera at the beginning of this month in this consular district, but as yet it has not appeared in epidemic form. From June 1 up to the present date there have been some 39 cases, of which 30 have been fatal, but at present it is confined to the Chinese and natives. The sanitary department, assisted by the police, is doing its utmost to prevent the disease from spreading to the European quarters, and it is to be hoped their efforts will meet with success.

Respectfully,

B. S. RAIRDEN,
United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MEXICO.

*Reports from Vera Cruz—Supposed second attack of yellow fever.*VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *July 20, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended July 19:

Seven cases and 2 deaths were reported from yellow fever and 30 deaths from all causes. This falling off of the yellow fever and the general mortality is hard to explain. During the past six months the general mortality has averaged 191 deaths a month and during the past three months the yellow fever has averaged 10 deaths a week. This decrease in the mortality might be attributed to the measures that have been instituted to eliminate the mosquitoes, for that portion of the town that has been put in a sanitary condition is almost entirely free from that pest. As to the yellow fever, the decrease in the epidemic is caused by the diminution in quantity of the stegomyia or a lack of nonimmune material.

On June 4, I was called to see A. A. Adams, an American from Minneapolis, Minn., and found him suffering from a well-marked case of yellow fever. His symptoms were unmistakable, facial expression, albumin in the urine, temperature 38° C. and pulse 58, nausea, pains in back and legs, and jaundice. On a treatment of purgative and apolinaris lemonades, he made a good recovery, although his pulse went down as low as 48, while his temperature was 37.4° C. He was discharged at the end of the twelfth day of the disease and resumed his occupation a few days later.

On July 10, while attending a roommate of Mr. Adams' who was suffering from yellow fever, I found Adams in bed with a temperature of 39° C., and he laughingly said that he had it again. Before giving any medicine, I called in consultation and had his blood examined by the yellow-fever commission. The diagnosis was yellow fever, and subsequent symptoms and treatment verified the diagnosis. I discharged the case yesterday convalescent.

One of two things is certain, this man has had two attacks of yellow fever within two months or there has been a mistake in diagnosis. The disease was so pronounced in both attacks that a mistake in diagnosis was hardly probable. The only other case of a second attack of the disease that I know of happened here in Vera Cruz in the hospital

practice of Dr. Z. Molina. During an epidemic of yellow fever a woman came into the hospital suffering with a well-marked case of the disease, and during the epidemic of the following year, the same woman entered the hospital with an attack of yellow fever. No quinine was given in either case, and the disease ran its course in about ten days. Adams had been in Vera Cruz about two months before his first attack of the disease, and I did not see him until the third day of the attack. After his first attack he was constantly exposed to infection. On July 29 one of his companions died of black vomit in the car in which they were camped, some miles out of Vera Cruz, on a railroad that is undergoing construction. He returned to Vera Cruz about July 3 and found his roommate ill with yellow fever and occupied a bed in the same room.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *July 27, 1902.*

SIR: During the week ended July 26, there were reported 19 cases and 9 deaths from yellow fever, 5 deaths from pernicious fever, 2 from remittent fever, and 5 from tuberculosis. The total number of deaths during the week from all causes was 26, the lowest since the last week of January, 1900. There has been no sickness of any description in the shipping, and the 129 passengers that left the port during the week were all in good health.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Reports from Tampico.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, *July 21, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the bills of health issued at this office during the week ended July 19, 1902. For the same period there were recorded in the office of the juez civil a total of 8 deaths due to causes as follows: Paludism, 2; diarrhea, 2, and miscellaneous, 4. The sanitary condition of the port continues to be satisfactory.

Respectfully,

JOS. GOLDBERGER,
Assistant Surgeon.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, *July 29, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the bills of health issued in this office during the week ended July 26, 1902. During the same period there were recorded in the office of the juez civil a total of 14 deaths, resulting from the following causes: Malaria (including perniciousa), 5; tuberculosis, 1; typhoid, 1; gastro-intestinal, 3, and miscellaneous, 4. The case of yellow fever removed from the Italian steamship *Il Piemonte*, reported to the Bureau July 27, 1902, is carefully isolated in a separate pavilion at the civil hospital. This pavilion is made mosquito proof by close-meshed wire screens in all windows and doors, the latter being vestibuled. The sanitary condition of the port remains unchanged.

Respectfully,

JOS. GOLDBERGER,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.